

Internal Review

eRHIC CeC

August 10, 2015



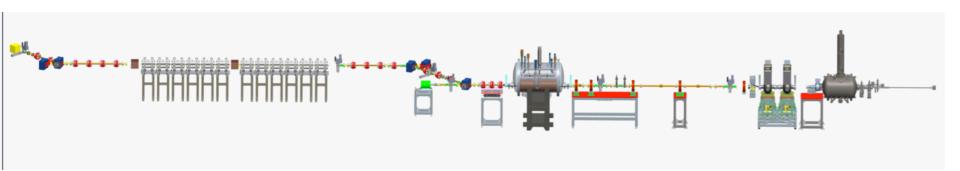


Coherent electron Cooling Proof of Principles Experiment

Vladimir N. Litvinenko - PI Igor Pinayev - Project physicist Joseph Tuozzolo - Project Engineer

for CeC team

C-AD, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA Niowave Inc., Lansing, MI, USA, Tech X, Boulder, CO, USA Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk, Russia STFC, Daresbury Lab, Daresbury, Warrington, Cheshire, UK

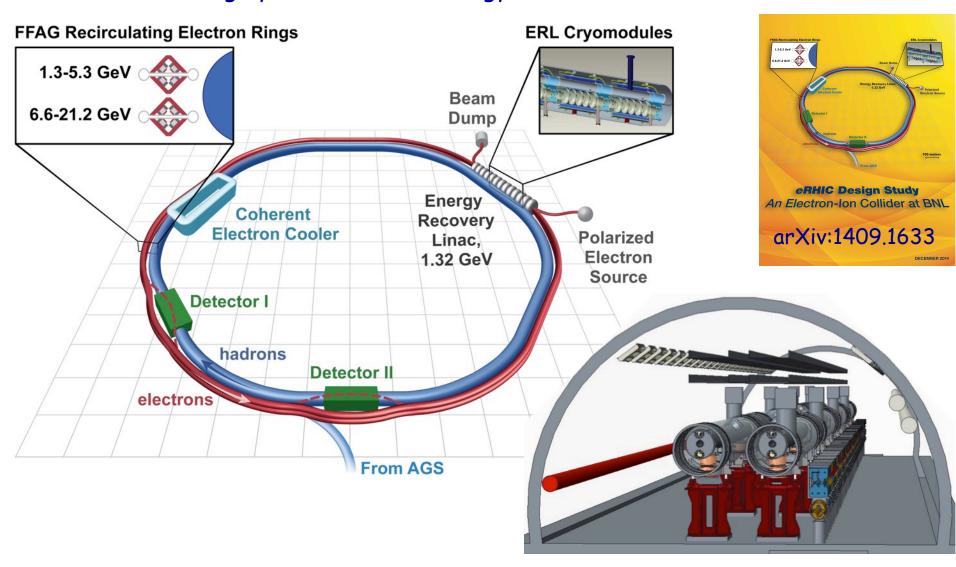


Supported by BNL (LDRDs & PD), C-AD AR&DD, and NP DoE office Accelerator R&D grant



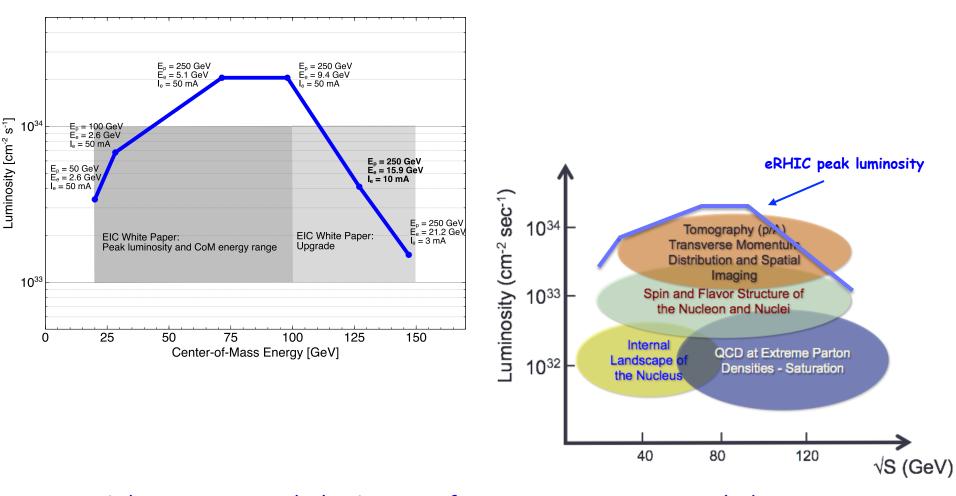
eRHIC design

Highly advanced and energy efficient accelerator



 $4.1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ for } \sqrt{s} = 126 \text{ GeV } (15.9 \text{ GeV e} \uparrow \text{ on } 250 \text{ GeV p} \uparrow)$

eRHIC peak luminosity vs. CoM energy



eRHIC design covers whole Center-of-Mass energy range, including "EIC White Paper Upgrade" region

Small beam emittances and IR design allows for full acceptance detector at full luminosity

eRHIC hadron beam is 1,000 x brighter than current RHIC beams

	e	р	² He ³	⁷⁹ Au ¹⁹⁷
Energy, GeV	15.9	250	167	100
CM energy, GeV		126	103	80
Bunch frequency, MHz	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Bunch intensity (nucleons), 10¹¹	0.07	3.0	3.0	3.0
Bunch charge, nC	1.1	48	32	19.6
Beam current, mA	10	415	275	165
Hadron rms normalized emittance, 10 ⁻⁶ m		0.2	0.2	0.2
Electron rms normalized emittance, 10 ⁻⁶ m		23	35	58
β*, cm (both planes)	5	5	5	5
Hadron beam-beam parameter		0.004	0.003	0.008
Electron beam disruption		36	16	6
Space charge parameter		0.08	0.08	0.08
rms bunch length, cm	0.4	5	5	5
Polarization, %	80	70	70	none
Peak luminosity, 10^{33} cm ⁻² s ⁻¹		4.1	2.8	1.7

Very strong cooling is required

Requirement vs. current cooling techniques

IBS growth time for eRHIC beam is about 20 seconds (for 250 GeV protons) and have to be contra-acted by cooling

RHIC's stochastic cooling can cool 10^9 ions in 5 nsec bucket with cooling time ~ 1 hour. It is equivalent to cooling time for eRHIC 0.3 nsec bunches:

- Heavy ions > 10 hours
- Protons > 100 hours

Our best design for electron cooling promised to cool ion beam at 100 GeV with cooling time of one hour. Extending this \$150M facility to cool 250 GeV protons will provide cooling time of bout 30 hours. It would be better than stochastic cooling, but definitely insufficient for eRHIC

We need a better cooling mechanism.

"Classical: Coherent electron Cooling scheme

At a half of plasma oscillation

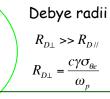
$$q_{\lambda_{FEL}} \approx \int_{0}^{\lambda_{FEL}} \rho(z) \cos(k_{FEL}z) dz$$
$$\rho_k = kq(\varphi_1); \ n_k = \frac{\rho_k}{2\pi\beta\varepsilon_\perp}$$

Hadrons

Electrons

Modulator

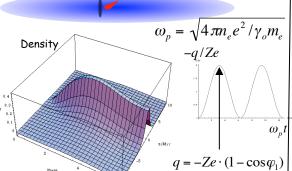




$$R_{D/l,lab} = \frac{c\sigma_{\gamma}}{\gamma^2 \omega_p} << \lambda_{FEL}$$

 $\varphi_1 = \omega_n l_1 / c \gamma$

 $q_{peak} = -2Ze$



Dispersion

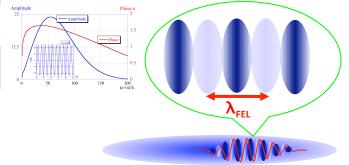
$$c\Delta t = -D_{zh} \cdot \frac{\gamma - \gamma_o}{\gamma_o}; \ D_{free} = \frac{L}{\gamma^2}; \ D_{chicane} = l_{chicane} \cdot \theta^2 \dots$$



High gain FEL (for electrons)



Amplifier of the e-beam modulation in an FEL with gain $G_{\text{FEL}}^{\sim}10^{2}$

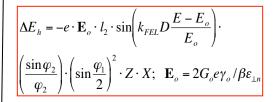


$$\lambda_{fel} = \lambda_w \left(1 + \left\langle \vec{a}_w^2 \right\rangle \right) / 2\gamma_o^2 \qquad L_G = L_{Go} (1 + \Lambda)$$

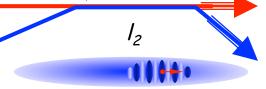
$$\vec{a}_w = e\vec{A}_w / mc^2 \qquad G_{FEL} = e^{L_{FEL} / L_G}$$

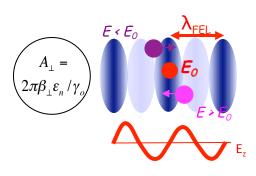
Coherent Electron Cooling

Vladimir N. Litvinenko^{1,*} and Yaroslav S. Derbenev²



Kicker





$$k_{FEL} = 2\pi/\lambda_{FEL}; \ k_{cm} = k_{FEL}/2\gamma_o$$

$$n_{amp} = G_o \cdot n_k \cos(k_{cm} z)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = 4\pi e n \Rightarrow \varphi = -\varphi_0 \cdot \cos(k_{cm}z)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi = -\hat{z}\mathbf{E}_o \cdot X\sin(k_{cm}z)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_o = 2G_o \gamma_o \frac{e}{\beta \varepsilon_{\perp n}}$$

$$X = q/e \cong Z(1 - \cos\varphi_1)^{\circ i}$$

CeC limits

Each charged particle causes generation of an electric field wave-packet proportional to its charge and synchronized with its initial position in the bunch

$$\mathbf{E}_{total}(\zeta) = \mathbf{E}_{o} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left(X \cdot \sum_{i, hadrons} K(\zeta - \zeta_{i}) e^{ik(\zeta - \zeta_{i})} - \sum_{j, electrons} K(\zeta - \zeta_{j}) e^{ik(\zeta - \zeta_{j})} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{o} = 2G_{o} \cdot \gamma_{o} \cdot \frac{e}{\beta \varepsilon_{\perp n}}$$

$$X = q/e \cong Z(1 - \cos \varphi_{1}) \sim Z$$

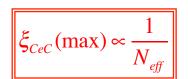
Evolution of the RMS value resembles stochastic cooling! Best cooling rate achievable is ~ $1/N_{eff}$, N_{eff} is effective number of hadrons in coherent sample ($\Lambda_k = N_c \lambda$)

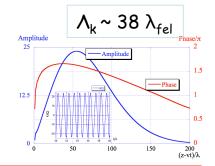
$$\left\langle \delta^2 \right\rangle' = -2\xi \left\langle \delta^2 \right\rangle + \mathbf{D}_{cec}$$

$$\begin{split} \xi &= -g \left\langle \delta_i \operatorname{Im} \left(K \left(\Delta \zeta_i \right) e^{ik\Delta \zeta_i} \right) \right\rangle / \left\langle \delta^2 \right\rangle; \\ \mathbf{D}_{cec} &= g^2 N_{eff} / 2; \quad g = G_o \frac{Z^2}{A} \frac{r_p}{\varepsilon_{\perp n}} \bigg\{ 2 f \left(\varphi_2 \right) (1 - \cos \varphi_1) \frac{l_2}{\beta} \cdot \bigg\}, \end{split}$$

$$\Lambda_{k} = \iint \left| K \left(z - \zeta \right) \right|^{2} d\zeta$$

$$N_{eff} \cong N_{h} \frac{\Lambda_{k}}{\sqrt{4\pi}\sigma_{z,h}} + \frac{N_{e}}{X^{2}} \frac{\Lambda_{k}}{\sqrt{4\pi}\sigma_{z,e}}$$





$$au_{CeC} \propto rac{1}{f \cdot N_{eff}} \sim 250 \, {
m sec}$$

eRHIC @ 250 GeV -> FEL wavelength 0.5 um, $\Lambda_k \sim 20$ um, $N_{eff} \sim 3 \times 10^7$: it is critical to see if this can be achieved

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon = -2g + g^2 \rightarrow g \sim 1$$



CeC is novel and untested technique & clearly requires proof-of-principle facility

Main Goals of CeC PoP experiment (KPP)

Demonstrate energy cooling with CeC Compare with the theory and simulations

Ultimate Goals of CeC PoP system (UPP)

Cool entire beam Evaluate CeC performance

Then (if possible)
 Use to test classical bunched electron cooling
 Use for advanced CeC tests
 Use for linac-ring beam-beam effects studies
 Use for bunch space-charge compensation experiment

Dec. 4-5, 2012, External Review Oliver Brüning (Chair), Valeri Lebedev, Robert Palmer, Hasam Padamsee

Start Time	Topic	Presenter	Duration
8:30	Executive Session		0:30
9:00	Welcome	T. Roser/I. Ben-Zvi	0:15
9:15	Coherent Electron Cooling	V.N. Litvinenko	0:30
9:45	CeC PoP Project Overview	I. Pinayev	0:30
10:15	CeC Analytical Modeling	G. Wang	0:30
10:45	Coffee Break		0:15
11:00	Numerical Simulations of CeC	K. Paul, Tech X	0:30
11:30	e-Beam Dynamics in CeC accelerator	D. Kayran	0:30
12:00	Drive Laser & Photocathode Development	B. Sheehy	0:30
12:30	Lunch		1:00
13:30	CeC PoP Engineering	J. Tuozzolo	0:25
13:55	SRF and RF systems for CeC PoP	S. Belomestnykh	0:25
14:20	RF transmitters and LLRF	A. Zaltsman	0:20
14:40	CeC PoP layout and design	J.C. Brutus	0:20
15:00	Coffee Break		0:15
15:15	Cryogenic System for CeC PoP	P. Orfin / J.Huan	0:30
15:45	CeC PoP beamline	G. Mahler	0:30
16:15	Diagnostics	T. Miller	0:25
16:40	Control System for CeC PoP Experiment	K. Brown	0:20
17:00	Executive Session		1:15

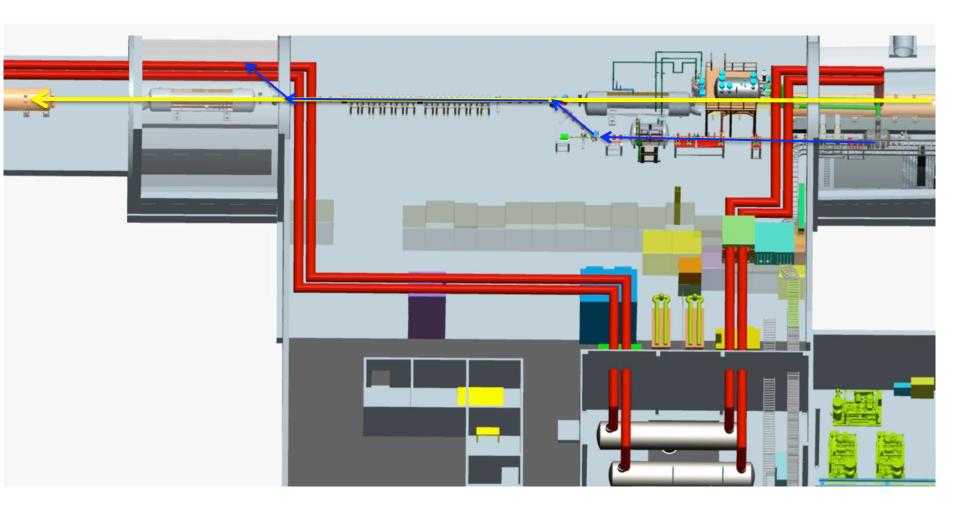
Executive Summary

Coherent Electron Cooling (CeC) is a very appealing fundamentally new concept that could offer an impressive increase in cooling power for high energy bunched hadron beams (e.g. three orders of magnitude wrt stochastic cooling in RHIC). The CeC PoP is a major component of the R&D for a high luminosity Electron-Ion Collider at BNL (eRHIC).

Next DoE Review: Nov. 12, 2015

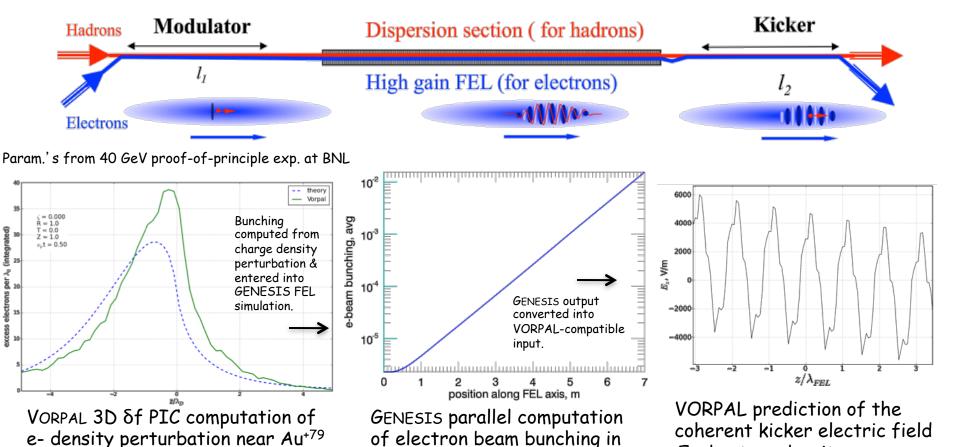








Our PoP is based on an economic version of CeC: it limits strength of the wiggler a_w to about 0.5 but it is very cost effective



free electron laser (FEL)

shows amplification of

Simulations by Tech-X

modulator signal.

ion (green) vs. idealized theory

(blue). On Cray XE6 cluster at

NFRSC.

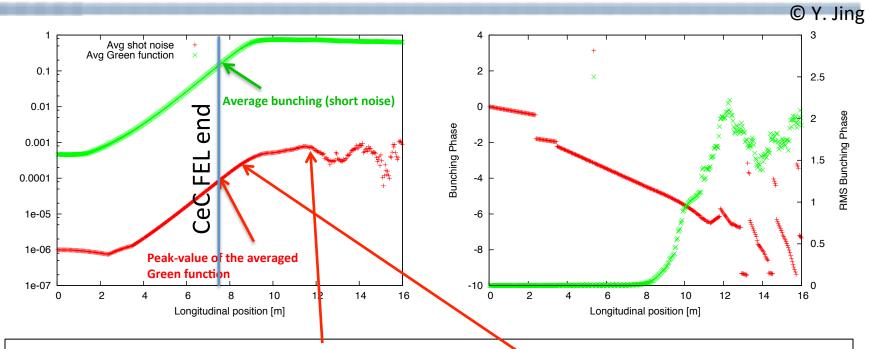


 E_k due to e-density

amplified in the FEL.

perturbation from modulator,

FEL saturation Bunching amplitude and phase (CeC PoP)



Signal grows exponentially until \sim 9 m with gain at 409 and it continues to grow and saturates with gain of 777 @ 11.5 m.

$$g_{\text{max}} \sim 144 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{I_p[A] \cdot \lambda_o[\mu m]}{M_c}} = 858$$

10% difference between theoretical estimation and simulation



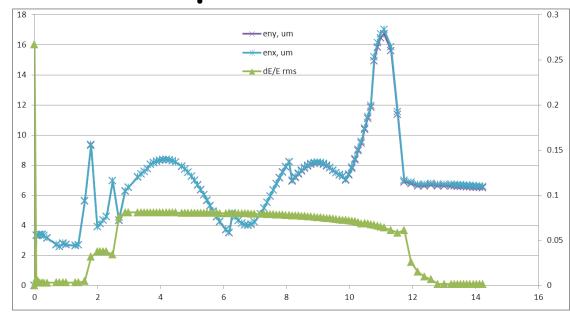
Main Beam Parameters for CeC Experiment

Parameter	Value
Species in RHIC	Au ⁺⁷⁹ ions, 40 GeV/u
Relativistic factor	42.96
Number of particles in bucket	10^{9}
Electron energy	21.95 MeV
Charge per e-bunch	0.5-5 nC
Rep-rate	78.17 kHz
Average e-beam current	0.39 mA
Electron beam power	8.6 kW

Electron Beam and FEL Parameters for CeC PoP experiment

Electron Beam	
RMS Energy Spread	$\leq 1 \times 10^{-3}$
Normalized Emittance	≤ 5 µm·rad
Peak Current	60-100 A
FEL	
Wiggler Length	3×2.5 m
Wiggler Period	40 mm
Wiggler Strength, a _w	0.5 +0.05/-0.1
FEL Wavelength	13.6 μm

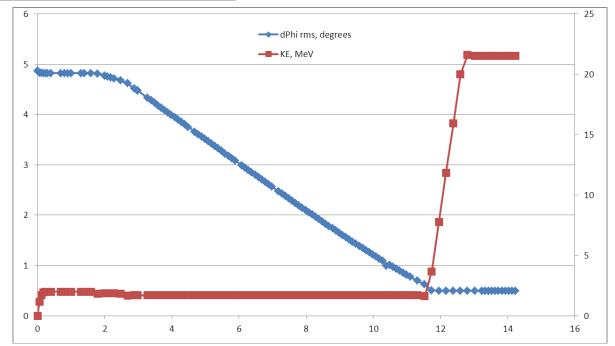
Expected Electron Beam Parameters



Calculations are done for 2 nC bunch
Core charge is 1.3 nC
Emittance is 8.6 µm, core emittance is 3.3 µm

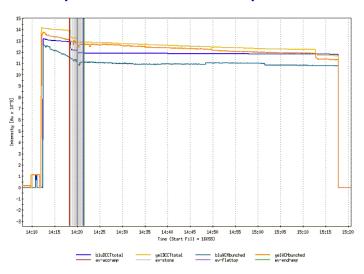
Relative energy spread is 2×10⁻³, relative energy spread in the core is 3×10⁻⁴

Courtesy D. Kayran



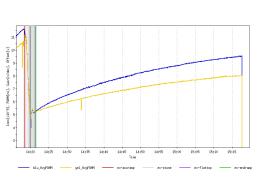
CeC PoP RHIC Ramp Development

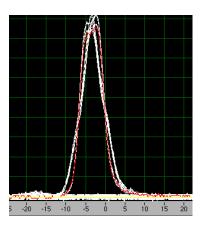
Ramp: beam intensity



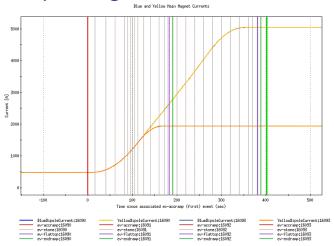
APEX on RUN 11: 2pm-4pm, June 20th, 2011 Fill: 16093

Bunch length and profiles at 40 GeV

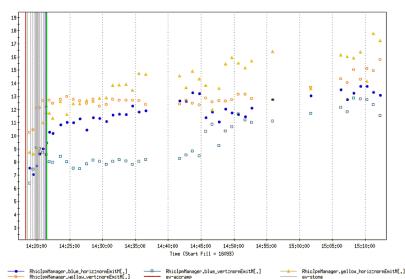




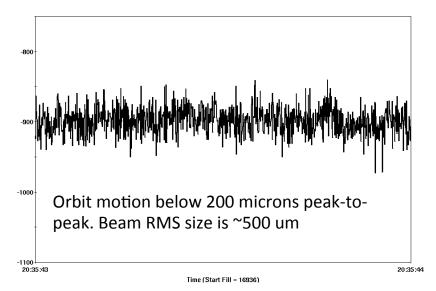
Ramp: Magnets currents

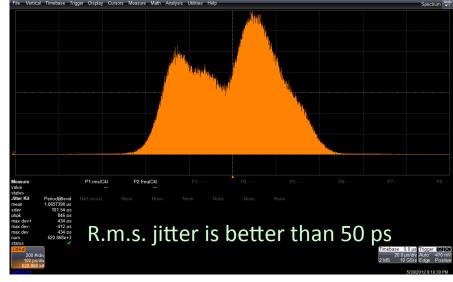


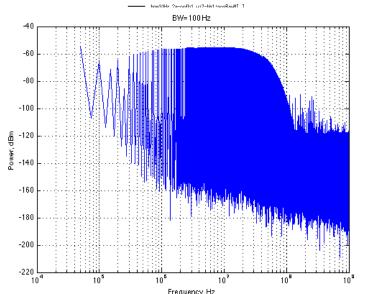
Emittance growth at 40 GeV

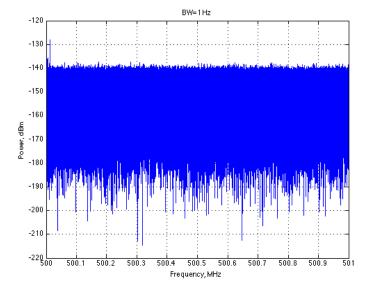


Ion Beam Parameters Characterization







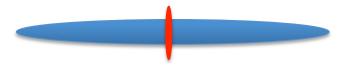


Noise floor is 80 dB below the signal at revolution frequency.



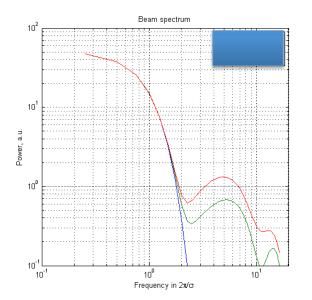
Detecting CeC action

Electron bunch - 10 psec



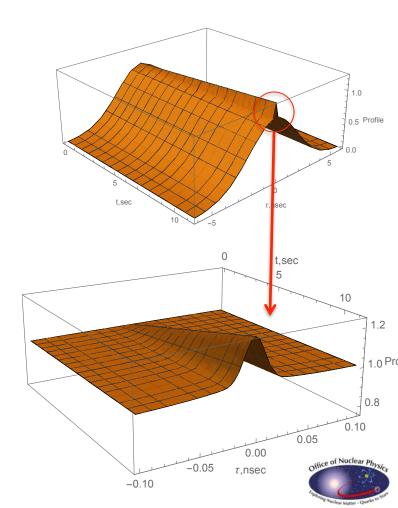
Ion bunch - 2 nsec

r.m.s. length of the cooled part 80-120 ps. The cooling effects can 2 GHz (or more) bandwidth using spectrum analyzer or digital scope

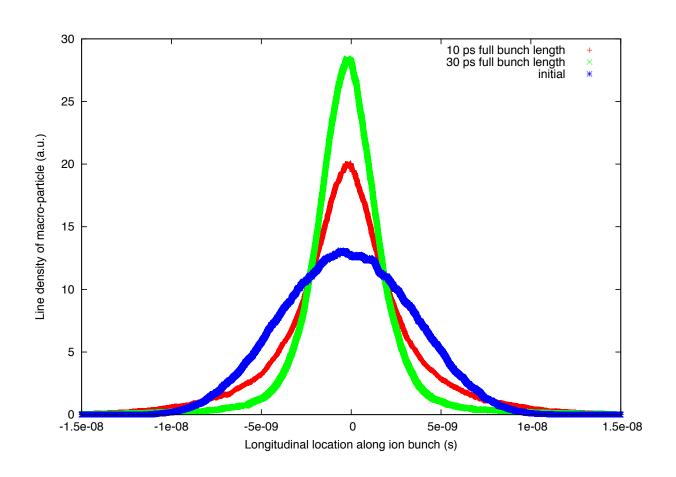


Well above noise floor

Simulated Au ion beam profile evolution with CeC PoP parameters



Cooling full bunch Self-consistent simulations



Preliminary, © G. Wang



View from Outer Space



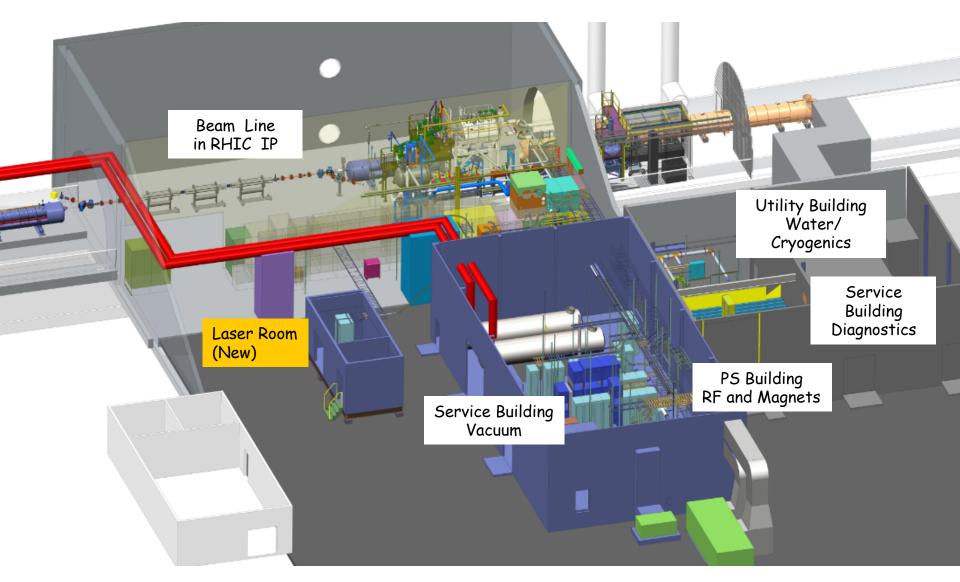


Location - RHIC 02:00 Region Coherent electron *Cooling* PoP



CeC PoP 3D rendering







Phase "0"

Refurbish, Install and Test Buncher Cavities.

- Total rebuild: new cooling lines, cleaned and resealed windows, new seals, vacuum pumps and valves, rebuilt tuner drive.
- Cleanroom prepped and vacuum baked.
- New PA installed.
- New RF Coax installed.







CeC Phase 1 goals: 2014

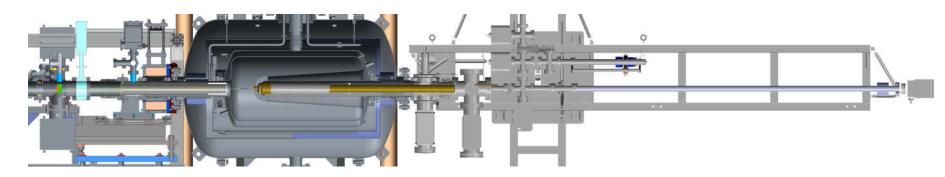
- Install 112 MHz Cavity, Support Systems, and Cathode
- Install Beamline and Low Intensity Dump
- Make 112 MHz Cavity Cold and Test

(October 20)"dry run", ASSRC walk through

(October 27) cold test

(October 30) conditioning underway

(December 4) 2 MV !!







Infrastructure











112 MHz Cavity Systems Installed and Tested



112 MHz Cavity Systems ready cryogenic operations:

- Quiet Helium heat exchanger delivered and installed.
- · Helium recovery system installed and commissioned.
- Cryogenic control system operational.
- · RF PA and associated systems installed and commissioned.
- · Cathode stark and cathodes installed, aligned, and inserted.
- Cathode stark and FPC water systems operational and interlocked

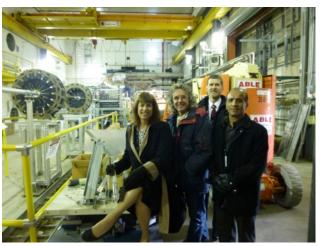




IP2















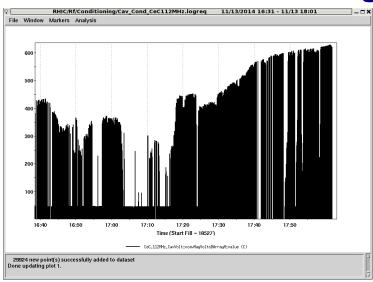


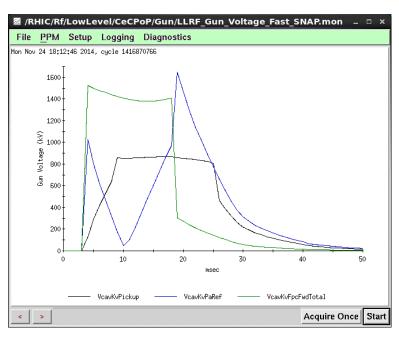
Coherent electron *Cooling* **PoP**

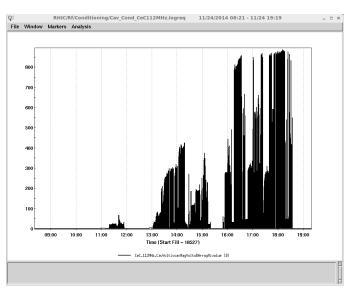
BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATOR

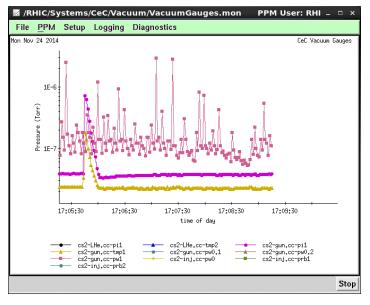
Conditioning 112 MHz Cavity







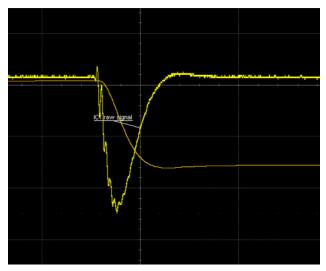


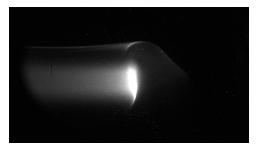


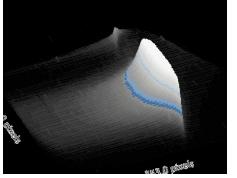


First beam from 112 MHz gun - June 2015

1.6-1.7 MeV (kinetic energy) in CW modeLaser generated CW e-Beam with 3 nC @ 5 kHz2 MeV in pulse mode25 MV/m at photocathode



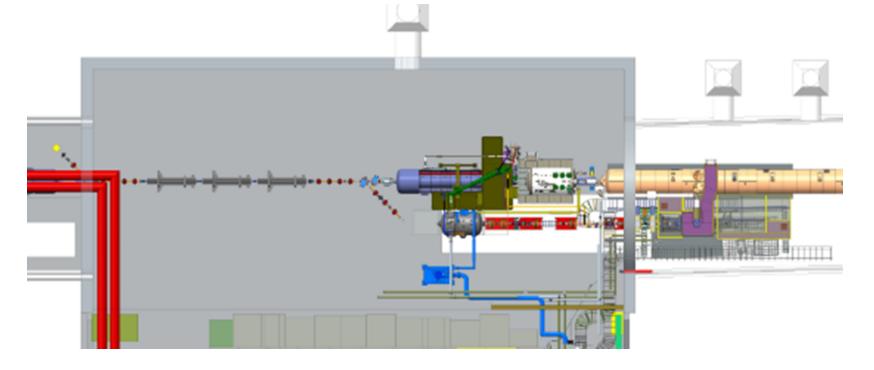




Milestones reported to DoE NP Q3 FY15

Demonstrating operation of 112 MHz SRF gun with 3 nC charge per bunch, 1.6 to 1.7 MeV kinetic energy in CW mode and above 2 MeV in pulsed mode. Production of high QE photocathodes for 112 MHz SRF gun. Receiving helical wiggler system for CeC PoP FEL amplifier Completion of the 704 MHz SRF linac cryo-module at NioWave Inc. Completing the low energy transport beam line and its control system.

Phase 3: Full Energy Beam Line Installation - 2015



- Install 704 MHz Systems and supporting cryogenic system
- Install Wiggler Magnets
- Install RHIC beam line components: dipoles, quads, correctors, vacuum
- Install beam diagnostics Modify and install RHIC DX-DO chamber for FEL light diagnostics
- Move CeC beam dump line to final location

Beamline Components















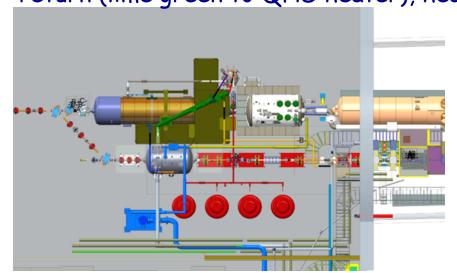


704 MHz SRF linac 2 K Cryogenics



Integration with LEReC supply and return requirements complete

 All components ordered: VJP (green monster), heater return (blue), cooldown return (lime green to QHS heater), heater skid.







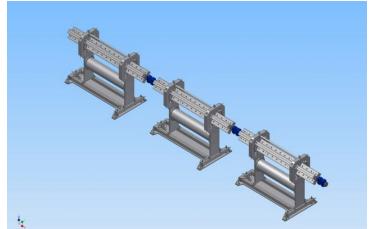


Coherent electron *Cooling* **PoP**

Three Helical PM Wigglers at BNL from BINP (Novosibirsk). BINP team visited in July 2015









Left to right: Domenick Milidantry (SMD), Pavel Vobly (BINP), Ray Ceruti (SMD), Igor Ilin, Victor and Sergey Shadrin, Vitalii Zuev (all BINP) and Igor Pinayev (C-AD) near the first assembled helical wiggler

Phase 3 - 704 MHz 5 Cell Cavity From Niowave



Delivery from Niowave - July 15, 2015 Coax in house being installed FPC welding at AES is finished





704 MHz 5 Cell SRF linac (cryomodule) assembled at NioWave Inc



Cliff Brutus welcomes it at IP2



Schedule

CeC PoP experiment is DoE NP's competitive R&D project – we are submitting quarterly progress and budget reports

Legend: x - milestone, X - major milestone

Construction

Delivery of 704 MHz linac to BNL	V	30-Jul-15
Assembling and tuning helical wigglers	V 1/3	15-Aug-15
Install 704 MHz in RHIC tunnel	X	15-Nov-15
Install helical wigglers in RHIC tunnel	X	01-Dec-15
CW laser is commissioned	X	01-Dec-15
Beam diagnostics is intalled		15-Dec-15
Optical diagnostics is installed		15-Dec-15
Complete CeC beam-line	X	15-Dec-15

Schedule for RHIC run 16

(dates are tentative and will be adjusted to RHIC Run 16)

Commissioning	Milestones		
SRF cavities cold	X	15-Feb-16	Has to be sinchroniozed with RHIC crun
Complete cavity conditioning	X	15-Mar-16	
			Assuming that SRF gun is working with
Generating fist beam	X	01-Apr-16	photocathode pack
Measuring beam parameters	X	15-Apr-16	
Propagate beam to the beam			
dump	X	01-May-16	
Test co-propagation with ion			
beam	X	15-May-16	
Demonstrate FEL amplification	X	01-Jun-16	
			Dedicated 5 days of running,
			dates have to be adjusted to the end of the
First cooling attempt	X	01-Jul-16	RHIC run

This is very aggressive schedule aiming not only for commissioning of the CeC PoP system but also for detecting local cooling. Can be affected if p-A operation is scheduled for RHIC Run 16...

Schedule - demonstration

(dates are tentative and will be adjusted to RHIC Run 17)

			Improving and updating diagnostics, optical
Making necessary up-grades/			system
improvements	01-Jul-16	31-Dec-16	as well as installing buncher for ACeC test
SRF cavities cold	X	15-Feb-17	Has to be synchronized with RHIC run
Complete cavity conditioning	X	01-Mar-17	
Recreating operational conditions	X	21-Mar-17	
Start CeC PoP experiments (using			
APEX shifts)	X	07-Apr-17	
Demonstrate microbunching			
amplification (ACeC)	X	30-May-17	if time allows
Demonstrate CeC PoP cooling	X	30-Jun-17	
			Dates have to be adjusted to the end of the
CeC cooling experiments end	X	30-Jun-17	RHIC run

This schedule assumes that CeC systems are installed and commissioned with RHIC ion beam during RHIC run 16.

Resource Loaded Schedule

WBS	, Task Name	% Complete	Work ▼	Cost	, Start 🔻	Finish 🔻	2015 2016 2017
1.	☐ Coherent Electron Cooling (CeC) Experiment	10%	41,938 hrs	\$8,511,691	6/1/2015	7/28/2017	
1.1	■ Milestones	0%	0 hrs	\$0	6/15/2015	12/15/2015	
1.2	Project Management	0%	2,260 hrs	\$408,068	6/1/2015	12/31/2015	
1.3	Physics Support	0%	21,824 hrs	\$3,173,125	6/1/2015	7/28/2017	4
1.4	[⊕] SCRF Electron Gun	0%	0 hrs	\$0	7/1/2015	12/30/2015	
1.5	[™] SCRF Linac Cavity	8%	264 hrs	\$590,322	6/1/2015	12/31/2015	∳
1.6	■ Buncher Cavity	100%	0 hrs	\$0	6/1/2015	6/1/2015	♦ 6/1
1.7	Magnets + Power Supplies	10%	4,506 hrs	\$745,317	6/1/2015	12/28/2015	↓
1.8	Instrumentation Gassner	28%	1,216 hrs	\$551,478	6/1/2015	12/31/2015	↓
1.9	[®] Beam Dump	0%	56 hrs	\$9,369	8/28/2015	9/23/2015	
1.10	[®] Vacuum	0%	1,058 hrs	\$519,500	6/1/2015	11/30/2015	↓
1.11	[™] Cryogenics	0%	2,076 hrs	\$326,730	6/1/2015	12/31/2015	—
1.12	[⊕] Controls Jamikowski	0%	934 hrs	\$224,058	6/1/2015	12/31/2015	—
1.13	Civil Construction	100%	0 hrs	\$0	6/1/2015	6/1/2015	♦ 6/1
1.14	[™] Commissioning	0%	7,744 hrs	\$1,963,724	12/31/2015	7/26/2017	· · ·

Resource Name	Work	Cost
■ Building Trades-Riggers	42 hrs	\$6,466
■ Building Trades-Carpenters	84 hrs	\$12,932
■ Building Trades-Electricians	472 hrs	\$72,664
* Central Shops	498 hrs	\$76,667
* Designer	500 hrs	\$77,355
* IT Professional	880 hrs	\$150,841
* Admin	880 hrs	\$155,619
purchases < \$25K	178,414	\$276,542
[®] Grad Student	10,560 hrs	\$316,800
* Engineer	2,189 hrs	\$435,545
* Technician	6,771 hrs	\$1,047,541
purchases > \$25k	893,000	\$1,062,670
[™] Scientist	19,008 hrs	\$4,820,049

Project Name	CeC Experiment
Total FTEs	23.8
Unburdened Material Cost (k\$)	\$1,071

Summary



- Progress continues on component installation and commissioning.
- 112 MHz generated electron beam during RHIC run
 15
- Critical deliveries: 704 MHz cavity and undulator magnets
- Installation summer 2015
- Main uncertainty is introduced by potential p-A operation during Run16



CeC PoP





Where scientists and engineers work together!

Back-up slides



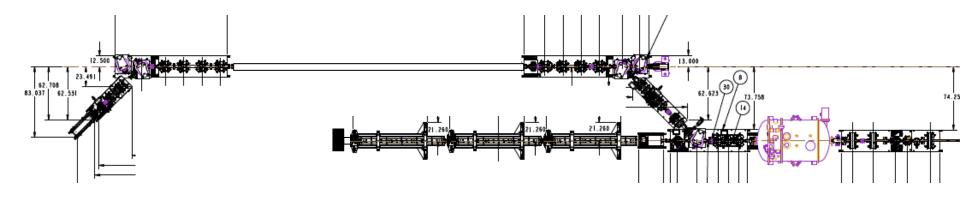
In case p-A is inevitable



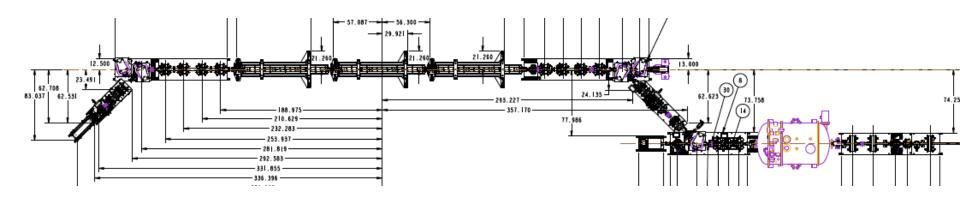
Steps

- Install the entire CeC beam-line and diagnostics, except the wiggler section
- 2. Install a NEG-coated pipe instead of the wiggler section
- 3. Propagate full power 20 MeV e-beam to the beam dump, can be used for testing bunched e-cooling
- 4. Install wiggler section in parallel to the IP2 and commission it with single shot (low power) beam and low power beam dump
- 5. At the end of the RHIC run move the wiggler section in (3-4 days) and run CeC tests

Initial configuration



Final configuration



Resource Loaded Schedule (Detail)

